Daily Report

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SED, CPCZ, SPD Statement on Chem Weapons

LD051002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0823 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 5 Apr (ADN)—In continuation of their joint initiative of 19 June 1985 for creating a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and in view of the fact that a world-wide ban and the elimination of all chemical weapons have net yet been achieved, the SED Central Committee, the CPCZ Central Committee, and the party executive of the Social Democratic Party of Germany issue the following joint statement:

Negotiations on a world-wide ban on chemical weapons, binding in international terms, have been conducted for many years in the United Nations and the disarmament bodies in Geneva. Although notable progress has been achieved in this respect, considerable problems have appeared since the autumn of 1987. They are likely to delay and even jeopardize the conclusion of the convention on the general and complete ban of all chemical weapons and their destruction.

Problems that have been raised in connection with the production of chemical binary weapons, insufficient supervision, the dispute about militarily irrelevant quantities, and so-called safety stockpiles, even after the convention comes into force, are liable to block the success of the negotiations in Geneva.

In view of this situation, we support the appeal by our governments to the participants in the Geneva disarmament conference to continue their work in a constructive spirit and to remove all the obstacles.

In order to rid Europe of chemical weapons as quickly as possible and at the same time to promote a world-wide ban on chemical weapons, we affirm our joint initiative for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. Such a zone would be an integral component part and at the same time a source of experience for the realization of a global chemical weapons ban.

In order not to lose any more time, and in agreement with the security interests of the European poeples we suggest:

1. The GDR, CSSR, and FRG Governments should immediately begin negotiations on ridding or keeping their territories free of chemical weapons. They should appeal to those states that have deployed armed forces on their territory to participate in the negotiations.

The basis for the negotiations could be the document "Principles and Main Directions of Future Negotiations of the GDR, CSSR, and the FRG on the creation of a Chemical Weapons-Free Zone in Central Europe" of 21 May 1986, which would have to be supplemented by the treaty sections on the world-wide ban of chemical weapons as coordinated at the Geneva disarmament conference. This applies, among other things, to the supervision mechanism.

Progress was made on this issue in Geneva in 1986 and 1987, for instance, with regard to the precise announcement of places where stockpiles of chemical weapons are located and the venues of their destruction, and with regard to the implementation of the obligatory short-term inspections on application, without the right of refusal.

In this way, a chemical weapons-free zone could be created in central Europe in the near future, in which the deployment of all kinds of chemical weapons would be excluded in the future, as well. The three states should be prepared to make their chemical production for exclusively peaceful purposes available to open inspection.

2. On the way toward the worldwide destruction of chemical weapons, all other European states should examine the possibility of their participation in this initiative. They would thus acquire the right to inspect this zone.

This step of a regional character which has now been brought forward could help to clear up issues that remain open concerning a global convention by means of practical experiences. This step would thus be of significance far beyond the security of Europe, since it combines regional and global security.

In this connection, we welcome the intention to remove unilaterally the present U.S. chemical weapon stockpiles from the FRG by 1992.

It would be preferable to realize at once and expand the chemical weapons-free zone. We are of the opinion that the binding statement by the GDR, the CSSR, and the FRG that chemical weapons must neither be produced nor acquired, nor be deployed or produced by other states on their territory or transported through their territory, will be of crucial importance.

One should not wait with this until the year 1992.

SRV Trade Delegation Visits, Meets Officials

Carcani Receives Delegation

AU041900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today the government trade delegation of the SRV, headed by Nguyen Van Chinh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and held a warm and friendly conversation with the delegation.

Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs, attended the reception.

Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Trade Protocol Signed for 1988

AU041901 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] The protocol for the exchange of goods and payments for 1988 between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the SRV was signed in Tirana today.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, and for the Vietnamese side by Nguyen Van Chinh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also attending the signing ceremony were Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Sokrat Plaka, vice minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades.

Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the SRV barreled bitumen, pyrite concentrate, calcinated soda, copper wire, and other things, and will import rubber, rice, coffee, peanut oil, and other items.

Trade Delegation Departs

AU041902 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] The SRV government trade delegation headed by Nguyen Van Chinh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left our country today.

The delegation was seen off at Rinas Airport by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Izedin Hajdini, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades. Le Ngoc Thanh, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

During its stay, the delegation visited centers of labor and production, and museums in the districts of Tirana, Durres, Vlore, Shkoder, Kruje, etc.

Cuban Economic Cooperation Delegation Arrives

AU041903 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1800 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Ernesto Melendez Bachs, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, arrived in our country today.

The delegation was met at Rinas Airport by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology; Andon Berxholi, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other comrades.

Carlos Alonso Moreno, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Talks on technical and scientific cooperation between the Albanian delegation headed by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and the Cuban delegation, headed by Ernesto Melendez Bachs, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation also began today.

Premier Atanasov Leaves for Iraq
AU050923 Sofia BTA in English
0857 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today left for Iraq. At the invitation of the government of the Republic of Iraq, he will pay there an official visit of friendship.

Atanasov Receives GDR Minister Lauck
AU041841 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] On 4 April Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Hans-Joachim Lauck, GDR minister of construction of heavy machinery and equipment. They discussed the possibilities of expanding industrial and scientific-technical cooperation in heavy machine building, and more specifically, in constructing equipment for metallurgy, strip mining, and hydraulics. Special attention was devoted to intensifying direct relations between Bulgarian economic organizations and GDR economic combines.

Belgian CP Leader Meets Balev, Departs
AU041249 Sofia BTA in English
1151 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—Mr Louis van Geyt, chairman of the Communist Party of Belgium, who paid a brief visit to this country at the invitation of the CC of the BCP, departed today. He met Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The two sides exchanged information on the activities of the two parties at the present stage and discussed topical issues of the international situation and of the communist movement. The guest was acquainted in detail with the processes of restructuring.

The two sides expressed readiness to promote the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two parties in the interest of peace, democracy and social progress and in the interest of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Belgian peoples.

Mr Louis van Geyt also met Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

Stanishev Receives Israeli CP's Tubi
AU041724 Sofia BTA in English
1659 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr George Tubi, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel (CPI), who is on brief visit to this country. In a comradely atmosphere the two sides discussed a wide range of questions of the situation in the world and of the international communist movement. Special attention was paid to the alarming situation in the Middle East. Mr George Tubi spoke about the activity of the Israeli Communists and the other democratic forces in Israel in support of the heroic struggle of the population in the occupied territories. Mr Dimitur Stanishev assessed highly the role played by the Communist Party of Israel for the peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East problem and stressed that the deepening of the interaction between all peace-loving forces in the region is a necessary precondition for discomfitting the attempts for perpetuating the occupation. The two sides emphasized their unflinching support for the convening of an international conference with equal right participation of all interested sides, the Palestine Liberation Organization included as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Mr Dimitur Stanishev informed the guest of the process of radical restructuring of the socialist society in Bulgaria. Mr George Tubi assessed highly Bulgaria's constructive contribution to the work of peace, good neighbor relations and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe and in the world. The two sides reaffirmed the resoluteness of the BCP and the CPI to continue to develop their relations on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Workers' Poll on Restructuring Reported
AU041311 Sofia BTA in English
0732 GMT 4 Apr 88

["Restructuring in the Eyes of Bulgarian Workers"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—A representative sociological poll made here shows that there are two dominants in workers' views about the changes—self management and the transference of socialist property to workteams for management and control.

The poll "Workers' 87" has been carried out among 2000 workers in the field of industry, construction and transport. According to the organizers of the poll from the scientific research institute "Georgi Dimitrov" dealing with the problems of trade unions, the laboratory for research of the political life of the Bulgarians with the Sofia University and the "Sociologist Club" with the TRUD daily, the collected data is representative for the workers in these branches.

Asked about the most important problems related to the democratization of the labour relations the workers point firstly to the application of the self-management principles and the transference of socialist property to the workteams for management and control.

For the workers self-management means: conscientiousness, discipline and initiative (42.2 percent). For 23.6 percent self-management means greater independence. But according to 43.5 percent of the workers the independence is hampered by bad conditions and imperfect

organization of labor. Other obstacles to self-management: bad relations in the workteam (23.4 percent) and bad normative basis (10.8 percent).

Prevail opinions like: "The transference of the property will make us more independent"; "Only in this way not someone else but we will be the managers of our enterprise". More than a half of the interviewed (53.8 percent) think that after the transference of the property for management and control, positive changes will occur in the conditions of labor, as well as in the organization of labor (58.5 percent). According to 62.1 percent of the workers the quality of products will be improved. Almost the same number (60.4) are positive for the change in the attitude toward discipline. Rather small, according the expectations of the sociologists, is the number of answers bearing explicit prejudices of negative consequences. Almost every one out of ten workers is of the opinion that there will be negative changes in the assessment and payment of the work. 6.1 percent of the workers express concern over possible decrease in profits, and 14.4 percent over growing labor turnover.

This poll, which has been made for a sixth consecutive year, provides interesting data about the Bulgarian worker's idea of the ideal manager in the conditions of restructuring. The poll also includes questions referring to the course of restructuring in trade unions, to the most interesting facts and events in the cultural life of this country during the last year.

Environmental Protection Conference Reported

AU041723 Sofia BTA in English
1648 GMT 4 Apr 88

["Environment Needs Upgrading"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—"Air Pollution-Induced Forest Degradation and Ways of Stabilizing Forest Ecosystems" was the subject of a national theory and practice conference held here today within the framework of the traditional Forest Week.

The participants discussed the damage inflicted on forests by such pollutants as sulphur and nitrogen compounds, chlorine and aromatic substances and other noxious components in the air basin over Europe. Their concentration is growing along with the development of industry.

Five-year research work on acid rains in this country show that between 26 and 38 per cent of the rainfalls have elevated acidity. It was established that more than 520 hectares of woodlands have been affected in a varying degree by the pollution, and that nearly 450 hectares of them have been almost destroyed. Therefore, the papers and the communications read at the conference focused on the global environmental pollution, on atmospheric and industrial pollution and their impact on the structure and functioning of forest ecosystems. Proceeding from this, the participants discussed the methods of their conservation as well as the tasks of the self-managing economic organizations for the enhancement of the environment.

Husak Plans Official Visit to USSR 'Soon'

LD041438 Prague CTK in English
1342 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 4 (CTK)—Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak is due to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union soon.

He will visit the country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

AKEL Politburo Member Confers in Prague

AU301409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
23 Mar 88 p 2

["(Z)"-signed report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Michal Stefanak, CPCZ Central Committee department head, met Dhonis Kristofinis, member of the Politburo of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), in Prague on Tuesday [22 March], on the occasion of the latter's working visit to Czechoslovakia. In the course of their friendly talk the two comrades briefed each other on the topical tasks of their two parties and on the domestic political development in the CSSR and the Republic of Cyprus, and exchanged views on certain topical issues of the present international situation.

Trade Union Delegation Leaves for Ethiopia

LD271703 Prague CTK in English
1427 GMT 27 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 27 (CTK)—A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman Miroslav Zavadil, deputy chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), left for Ethiopia today.

The delegation will attend the 39th session of the WFTU bureau in Addis Ababa on March 28-30, which will focus on the struggle of the world trade union movement for peace and disarmament, and solidarity with the working people of Africa.

Pavel on Reorganization, Demonstration

AU050829 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
30 Mar 88 p 1

[CTK report: "On the Preparation of Changes in the Federal Government"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK)—Addressing a press conference in Prague on Tuesday [29 March], Miroslav Pavel, head of the press section of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium, briefed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists on proposed changes in the system of federal central agencies.

He said that the CSSR Government is now assessing the draft of a constitutional law on changes in the system of federal central agencies that are headed by a member of the government. The draft law will be submitted to the Federal Assembly for assessment at a session that had been convened for 19 April. [passage omitted]

The draft provides for the merger of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, the Federal Ministry of General Engineering, and the Federal Ministry of the Electrotechnical Industry into a single Federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and Electrotechnical Industry. The basic purpose of this change is to remove interdepartmental and intersectoral barriers and to establish conditions for an integrated and comprehensive development of the national economy in this key area of the economy.

The draft constitutional law also contemplates the merger of the Federal Ministry of Transportation with the Federal Ministry of Communications.

It proposes, furthermore, that the State Planning Commission be headed by a single constitutionally responsible official (until now, the State Planning Commission has been represented in the government, next to its chairman, also by its deputy chairman in the rank of a minister).

The proposed legal amendment does not call forth any additional [financial] claims in relation to the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation. Along with other measures aimed at a new understanding of the functions of departmental agencies, its implementation should contribute to curtailing administrative work and the administrative apparatus. [passage omitted]

The head of the press section of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium then answered journalists' questions concerning the attempt to stage a demonstration in Bratislava on Friday [25 March]. He said that at present no one is either arrested or detained in connection with this action and that no injuries or material damage have been reported. It was a demonstration that had not been permitted by the relevant agency of state administration. Foreign political circles shared considerably in its organization. As well as being rejected by agencies of the CSSR state administration, the planned demonstration had also been rejected by the church dignitaries of Bratislava, who appealed to believers to express their support for the church by visiting churches and participating in services. The fact that the demonstration did take place after all—although it was only a certain attempt and the number of participants far from reached the figures that had been announced by the organizers in advance—can only be viewed as an undesirable interference in the atmosphere of the next planned round of talks between the Czechoslovak state and the Vatican, scheduled for 11 April.

The question might also arise about the connection of this affair with the process of democratization, with the public's expanded access to information, and with glasnost, Miroslav Pavel said. The policy of democratization does not mean the noncompliance with relevant laws and other legal norms. It is precisely such actions, in the course of which irresponsible groups provoke a clash with the state power, that will not serve the cause of the policy of democratization, because they divert the attention of our society from the important tasks of economic and social restructuring, the head of the press section of the Office of the CSSR Government Presidium stressed. [passage omitted]

RUDE PRAVO Contrasts 1968, Current Policy

LD050859 Prague CTK in English
0815 GMT 5 Apr 88

["1968 Development Was No Predecessor of Restructuring"—CTK headline]

[Text] Prague April 5 (CTK)—RUDE PRAVO today explained the essence of the Czechoslovak Communist Party "action program" approved by the April 1968 session of the Central Committee to refute assertions that the development in Czechoslovakia 20 years ago and the present restructuring have "similar features".

The paper said that "those who deformed the 'January policy' in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and gave it a revisionist and anti-socialist character are now, without a blush, posing as predecessors of the present restructuring as it is being carried out in the Soviet Union." To add weight to this assertion, "They refer after 20 years to a document officially called the action program of the Czechoslovak Communist Party."

RUDE PRAVO explained the role played by this document, whom it served and why it was declared null and void by the December 1970 session of the party Central Committee. It was approved "at a time when right-wing forces in the then party leadership betrayed the 'January policy', deformed it and gave it revisionist and anti-socialist contents. They intended to conceal their liquidating activity with a 'party line', and an official document."

The paper stressed that "in contrast to the 'January policy', the 'action program' failed to follow up the conclusions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party's 13th Congress expressing in their time the continuity of the policy of the construction of socialism in our country."

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that the 'action program' was a very controversial document which resulted from a compromise. It contained a number of correct conclusions, slogans and theses, but also "a number of incorrect conclusions, especially as regards the application of the party's leading role, the status and character of the National Front, the political system, economic development, the role and status of the socialist state and the like, which were more or less an attempt to revise Marxist-Leninist principles and some results of the February victory of the working people."

The paper stressed that "there is no connection or continuity between the restructuring carried out by the Soviet Communist Party and our party, and the policy of right-wing forces in the crisis-ridden years. The restructuring is a revolutionary process aimed at the development of socialism, development of the October and February bequests, and the achievement of new results on the road of socialist construction. Drawing various parallels between these processes as attempted by some political failures serves only their own personal interests...To put it briefly, they would like to sponge on the process of restructuring, win rehabilitation and return to political life to assert anew their revisionist conceptions which they have not given up. But their effort is exerted in vain, RUDE PRAVO said and concluded: "The concern of our party, just as the Soviet Communist Party, is creative development of the Leninist theory and practice and improvement of socialism so that the socialist system could fully prove its possibilities and advantages. We shall let nobody and nothing divert us from this road."

Demographic Data on Bohemia, Moravia

AU010839 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Mar 88 p 4

[Article by Engineer Vladimir Ziegenfuss, Czech Statistical Office: "Few Births"]

[Summary] At the end of 1987, the population of the Czech SR totalled 10,350,816, which means an annual increase of only 6,540. Of this, natural increase accounted for 3,778 and migration for 2,762. This demographic development of the Czech SR is not very favorable for the implementation of the great economic and social targets facing us. This is also illustrated by a comparison with the Slovak SR, the population of which increased by 27,878 last year (the natural increase was 31,685). The population of the Slovak SR totalled 5,236,252 at the end of 1987, which was 33.6 percent of the population of Czechoslovakia.

The number of live births in the Czech SR continues to decline. Only 130,977 children were born in the Czech SR in 1987 (12.7 per 1,000 inhabitants), compared with 153,801 in 1980 (14.9 per 1,000 inhabitants). The death rate was not favorable either, although the number of people who died (127,199) was 4.1 percent lower than in 1986. On the basis of the 1987 death rate, life expectancy for children born in 1987 will be 71 years (less than 68 years for boys and 75 years for girls). Median life expectancy has increased only negligibly in recent years, owing to the unhealthy way of life resulting from the relatively high standard of living as well as to the deteriorating environment.

We cannot be satisfied with the infant mortality rate either. There were 12.1 deaths before 1 year of age per 1,000 live births in the Czech SR in 1987, which was less than 20 years ago (21.5) but more than in "other advanced countries" (8 to 10).

The demographic development in the Czech SR is characterized by a relatively favorable marriage rate (8 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants a year); 1 in 10 women in the 15-49 age group concludes a marriage every year. However, the divorce rate is also high. There were 83,785 marriages and 31,036 divorces in the Czech SR in 1987 (37 divorces per 100 marriages). The highest divorce rate was in Prague with 52 divorces per 100 marriages; the divorce rate for North Bohemia was 46. The most favorable rate was registered in South Moravia where only 3 in 10 marriages end in divorce.

The slow population growth in the Czech SR is also a result of the high abortion rate. There were 125,270 abortions in the Czech SR last year, of which 110,050 were induced and 15,220 spontaneous. This means that there were 95 abortions per 100 births in the Czech SR last year. The highest abortion rates were recorded in Prague (119 per 100 births) and North Bohemia (104 per 100 births), and the lowest in South Moravia (82 per 100 births). The high abortion rate is influenced by the "low standard of using effective contraceptives."

The population of 8 cities in the Czech SR now exceeds 100,000—Prague (1,206,098); Brno (388,084); Ostrava (329,587); Plzen (174,580); Olomouc (106,435); Usti nad Labem (105,115); Liberec (103,273); and Hradec Kralove (100,091). An additional 16 cities have between 50,000 and 100,000 inhabitants: Ceske Budejovice, Pardubice, Havirov, Gottwaldov, Karvina, Kladno, Most, Frydek-Mistek, Opava, Chomutov, Karlovy Vary, Decin, Teplice, Jihlava, Prostejov, and Prerov.

FRG Citizens Detained at Drewitz Border Point
LD041607 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr (ADN)—FRG citizen Diethelm Seubert was caught red-handed and detained on 2 April 1988 by the security authorities of the GDR at the Drewitz frontier crossing-point. Together with the FRG citizen Ronald Bauer, who was also detained, he took part in crimes against the GDR involving the misuse of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were instituted and arrest warrants issued. A Mercedes car, registration number MIL-MT35 and a Volkswagen with registration number MIL-EA12 used for the crime were confiscated.

Krenz Receives British Sports Minister
LD041626 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr ADN—Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Colin Moynihan, British under secretary of state in the Department of the Environment and minister of sport, who is in the GDR at the invitation of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation (DTSB).

Egon Krenz stressed that the visit by Minister Colin Moynihan once more emphasized the readiness of both countries to further develop their relations in the area of politics, the economy, and culture. Thus a contribution would be made at the same time to an improvement in the atmosphere between East and West and to confidence building.

The "International Meeting for Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones" proposed by Erich Honecker for July of this year in Berlin would offer a further opportunity for an open exchange of thoughts between the most varied social forces in the world on joint responsibility for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Touching upon the level achieved in GDR sports and its Olympic successes, Egon Krenz stressed that they were founded on the nature of the GDR's policies, which were dedicated to the good of man and the maintenance of peace. It was part of the human rights realized in the GDR that everyone at school or in training had an equal chance. The systematic promotion of sport and the broad attention paid to talented people, in sport as well as in the other areas of society, was the basis from which the GDR responded to the increasing challenges of the rapid development of performances in the world. The GDR would continue to support everything done to strengthen the Olympic movement and to defend Olympic ideals. This was a constituent part of the social strategy decided on by the 11th SED Congress.

Colin Moynihan paid tribute to the contribution made by Erich Honecker and Margaret Thatcher to the coming about of the treaty on the removal of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. The minister expressed British interest in extending sporting relations with the GDR and stressed the role of sports as a promoter of international understanding and peace.

The parties stressed the significance of sports for cooperation between the GDR and Great Britain.

Taking part in the talks were the president of the GDR's DTSB, Manfred Ewald, and the director of the Sports and Physical Training Department of the SED Central Committee, Rudi Hellmann. Present from the British side were the deputy chairman of Britain's Sports Council, the Olympic medalist Sebastian Coe, and David McDonald, director of the Sports and Recreation Directorate of the Department of the Environment. Great Britain's ambassador to the GDR, Timothy John Everard was in attendance.

Previously the delegations from the sports executives of the GDR and Great Britain, led by DTSB President Manfred Ewald and Colin Moynihan had led an exchange of opinions on the further development of bilateral sporting relations and on issues of the international and Olympic sports movement.

During their stay in the GDR the British guests will visit sporting institutions in the Dresden area and the Physical Training College (DHFK) in Leipzig.

43rd Anniversary of the Liberation Celebrated

Leaders Attend Reception

LD042007 Budapest MTI in English
1914 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the Presidential Council hosted a reception Monday evening in parliament.

Present at the reception were Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Sarlos, president of National Assembly, Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Aczel, Janos Berecz, Sandor Gaspar, Csaba Hamori, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Miklos Ovari and Istvan Szabo, members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Committee of the HSWP, Gyorgy Fejti, Janos Lukacs, Miklos Nemeth, and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee. The reception was also attended by Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Also present were many members of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, many leading personalities of political, economic and cultural life. Also present were several outstanding workers of units, companies and various institutions. Many leaders and members of the diplomatic corps in Budapest also attended the reception.

Karoly Nemeth welcomed those present at the cordial and friendly reception.

Miklos Nemeth Gives Greetings

LD041544 Budapest Domestic Service
in Hungarian 1010 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Festive greetings message by Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on occasion of Hungarian Liberation Day; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed viewers, dear listeners. I greet you on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the liberation. Today we are recalling days which changed our destiny. On 4 April, 1945, the war ended on Hungarian soil and the possibility of beginning life anew opened up for us. We have rebuilt the country which was left in ruins by following the road of the people's democracy and by then turning toward socialism.

In the meantime, the nation has been reborn. In the more than 40 years that have passed, the social-historical conditions of socialism have developed, though the fulfilment of a socialist society is still ahead of us. We, Hungarians, are a freedom-loving people. We have proved this on countless occasions during our history. At the times of the great revolutionary waves, first in 1848 and then in 1919, we always linked the fate of the homeland to progress, and, what is more, with revolutionary action.

In 1948 the possibility of national independence and social progress going hand in hand was created by the victorious advance of the Soviet Army and the Hungarian people made use of the historic opportunity. This day is not one of loud sentiment but of rational intellect and self-examination.

When we recall 4 April, we review in our minds the whole of Hungarian history. Exactly 1,100 years ago this country's land was almost untouched virgin soil; it was on this land that the Hungarians settled and by the 20th century they had created a cultured soil. We have been tilling the soil, sowing, and harvesting in this place for 1,100 years; it is here that we grow produce and educate ourselves. We have improved our soil and planted forests with diligent and ingenious work. The plains rippling with golden ears bring forth good wheat and corn; there are beautiful villages, settlements, and farms; the waters are regulated and cities are planned. Our capital is known throughout the world. Here everything praises the strength of the nation and the work of our people.

We have succeeded in surviving historical crises and have succeeded in preserving our Hungarian identity. During the past 1,100 years, many people immigrated or escaped to our country. We have accepted them in the spirit of the ideas of our country-founding king, Saint Stephen, and, in the words of Szechenyi, we have become the most heterogeneous nation in Europe.

What is the explanation for this? What is the strength that preserves us? It is certain that it is not the community of race and blood; after all, we accept and proudly proclaim the multiple ethnic origins of the Hungarian nation. Nor is our strength the strength of political expansionism. Whenever these endeavors were launched from Hungarian soil, they ended in failure. At the same time we wanted to and were able to defend ourselves against external threats, relying on the community of culture, the attractive moral values of our historical way of life, and the preserving force of our language.

Nor is this any different even now. We must develop our culture, must make the life of our communities richer and more moral, must preserve the unity of our nation and the purity of our language. It is with this that we must gain esteem in the world, preserve our allies, and make new friends.

We are living in a lively period of world history, witnessing breathtaking changes. The new technology is revolutionizing production and the way of life. However, progress is also accompanied by an increase in problems. There is an increasingly large gap between the developed

industrial and developing nations. Many countries are becoming indebted; there is increasing financial chaos and mass unemployment. Arms are also increasing; violence and terrorism are spreading, and there is a worldwide increase in the number of refugees.

Looking at this dual process, our doubts and struggles are deepening; we simultaneously perceive the promising perspectives and the disquieting dangers. In which direction is the world going? Where is man going? Is it toward harmony in family and community life, toward individual happiness, or in the tragic direction of the destruction of mankind's existence? We live in a divided world which, despite the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, is recreating conflicts and tensions.

In alliance with the Soviet Union, we are struggling for a world in which international solidarity strengthens between the peoples. It is only cooperation between the peoples, understanding, and friendship that can provide a firm foundation for peace. It is in the mutual interest of all the peoples that our globe should not become a joint grave, that the results of technology should be used for the people's benefit, that on the ruins of the corrupt dictatorships democratic institutions should develop, that the international trade and financial systems should help in the development of the backward regions, and that the worldwide organizations should become suitable in order to carry out their tasks.

Unfortunately, in a framework of conflict and force, many countries fail to respect the rights of national minorities, the cultivation of their mother tongue, culture, and their links with the mother country. On the day of Hungarian freedom, we raise our voice against all forms of chauvinism, nationalism that is contemptuous of the other nation, racial and religious discrimination. In this struggle we must collaborate with the neighboring peoples, and we must build trust and links with tenacious consistency.

We cannot pursue an irrational policy of isolation. Thus we are working on facilitating the rapprochement of European nations, their mutual understanding, and on the building of a common home. We are searching for the possibilities of cooperation with the other socialist countries, while at the same time we also wish, as an independent and sovereign nation, to construct lasting economic relations with the capitalist countries.

Dear television viewers, radio listeners. The message of 4 April, is still unequivocal and clear: we can gain determination, strength and self-confidence from 4 April for our resurgence. In 1945 a turnaround began which in Hungarian history can be compared only with the adoption of Christianity, and the adaptation to the world of the European feudal societies.

We have now arrived at a difficult stage in socialist construction. We have made progress but did not always make full use of the possibilities. Our achievements are beyond doubt; we are, however, aware of not having completed the task. The Hungarian people has never before achieved such a high standard of living; a new social structure is evolving. At the same time however, the worries of making a living, of poverty, are also pressing on us. The economy and technology have been renewed but our competitiveness is not yet satisfactory. Our tasks are considerable: The balanced development of the economy, the preservation of our solvency, and a modern structural transformation which in the long term can ensure the advance of the people's economy. For this enforced measures or appeals are not enough; we must develop the commodity, money, and market relations; we must realize the principles of profitability and self-financing. We must create the economic foundations to ensure human conditions of life in accordance with justice.

To improve the performance capability of the economy, besides remunerating in line with performance, we must strengthen competition, commercial ingenuity, and reliability. On the other hand, those who fall behind for no fault of their own, those who need help, must be helped on the basis of fairness. Our problems are not purely of a financial and economic nature. The situation of the strata in a disadvantaged position—the backward regions—also represent a pressing burden. Alcohol destroys human personalities and family life and drugs also have their victims. Roughness and suspicion are increasing in the area of human relations. With the strengthening of social solidarity we must help those who are in trouble, the children of broken families living an irregular existence, and the lonely old people.

In 1968, with the reform of the system of economic management, a second reform age began in the history of our homeland. By now, economic reform is living history. Our reform policy has evoked interest in the world; we are respected for our agricultural, cooperative, nationality, and church policies. We must also persist with the reform ideals in the difficult times. We must mobilize the creative, active forces of society and we must make the system of political institutions appropriate to this task. There has never been such a need for a unity of words and deeds as today. Only the deeds carry conviction. Beautiful words at the most bring a momentary benefit and unkept promises demand a high price.

With the coordination of interests we must create the internal unity of the nation. The direction of our policy is consistent as well as flexible, our thinking is dynamic, and the means are in line with the circumstances and the goals. The people's democracy and humanist socialism, which encompasses the nation, are an organic part of the legacy of 1945. Now we must find new answers and solutions progressing along the road of stabilization and then the road of resurgence. We must strengthen socialist democracy, building on the existing foundations, and wage a battle on two fronts against the conservatives and the pseudo-renewers, and against irresponsible, mood-creating demagogy.

We are pursuing a realistic policy which neither resigns itself to the facts nor pursues illusions. Esteemed viewers, dear listeners, 4 April is the state holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic. On this anniversary I greet not only all the inhabitants of our homeland, its adult and young citizens, but also the Hungarians living beyond the country's borders, in the neighboring or more faraway countries. We recall with eternal gratitude the heroic Soviet soldiers who gave their lives and blood for Hungarian freedom. We also preserve with reverence the memory of combatants of the anti-fascist coalition, of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Romanian soldiers, of the U.S., British, and French war dead, who also shed their blood for the freedom of our homeland. We recall with pride those Hungarians who fought at home, in the resistance, for national independence, who joined as volunteers the forces which liberated our country, and who fought on the other battlefields of Europe against fascism. We pay homage to the memory of the innocent civilian victims of the battles, of terror and of genocide, and like them, we mourn for those Hungarian front soldiers who lost their lives in what was a senseless fight for the Hungarian nation.

Celebrating together today, we all want the same—peace and prosperity for our people. It is for this that the political leadership is asking for the support of society, of every Hungarian. If we unite, we have a good chance of success. Hungarian society is capable of achieving more and better things than would appear to the superficial observer. It is full of hidden values, with energies which have preserved and advanced us throughout our history. What we now need is not feats of valor reckless courage, but the moral courage of life worthy of esteem. Autotelic passions and irresponsible rancor will not lead us out of our difficult situation. What is needed is firm self-confidence which rests on strong will, willingness to act, creative responsibility, and organizing ability. We live amid conditions when the stability of society can be best ensured by dynamic transformation. This is the program which our party's Central Committee has submitted for debate and will submit to the National Party Conference on 20 may.

It is within the framework of these ideas that I greet the anniversary of our liberation and wish you all good health and strength.

Wreathlaying Ceremonies Held

LD041756 Budapest MTI in English
1604 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, wreathlaying ceremonies were held Monday in Budapest, at the memorial of Soviet heroes in Szabadsag Square, and the memorial of Hungarian heroes, in Heroes' Square.

In Szabadsag Square, wreaths were placed at the memorial of Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Hungary, on behalf of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic by Karoly Nemeth, President of the Presidential Council, and Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by General Secretary Janos Kadar and Deputy General Secretary Gyorgy Lazar. The wreaths of social and mass organizations were placed by Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Sandor Gaspar, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, Marton Ispanovits, general secretary of the Federation of Hungarian Anti-Fascists and Resistance Fighters, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. On behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces and bodies, wreaths were placed by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the workers' militia.

On behalf of the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union, wreaths were placed by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, Counsellor Vladen Puntus, Counsellor Igor Mikheyev, and Colonel Arkadiy Danilko, military and air attache.

Wreaths were also placed at the memorial by representatives of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary: Col-Gen Aleksey Demidov, Brigadier General Rudolf Gorielov, and Brig Gen Yuriy Vodolazov. Representatives of the working collectives of Budapest institutions, offices, and the students of Budapest also placed flowers of commemoration at the memorial.

In Heroes' Square, at the memorial of Hungarian heroes, the wreath of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers was placed by Karoly Nemeth and Karoly Grosz, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Janos Kadar and Gyorgy Lazar. Wreaths were placed at the memorial on behalf of social and mass organizations by Imre Pozsgay, Sandor Gaspar, Csaba Hamori, Marton Ispanovits, and Antal Apro, on behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces and bodies, wreaths were placed by Ferenc Karpati, Istvan Horvath, and Sandor Borbely, on behalf of the Soviet Southern Army group temporarily stationed in Hungary by Aleksey Demidov, Rudolf Gorielov and Yuriy Vodolazov.

On behalf of the diplomatic corps in Budapest, the flowers of commemoration were placed by Antonio Casas Salvi, ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela and doyen of the diplomatic corps, Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Paul Wipfli, ambassador of Switzerland, Brig Gen Gano Georgiev Ivanov, military and air attache of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Col

Frederic Nicolas John Davies, defence and military attache of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Representatives of the Budapest workers and young people also placed flowers at the memorial.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremonies were many members of the HSWP Political Committee, the president of the Central Control Committee, and the secretaries of the Central Committee. Also present were several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council and government, other leading personalities of political and social life, and leaders of the diplomatic representations in Budapest.

In accordance with the traditions, the anniversary of liberation was commemorated, and wreath-laying ceremonies were held throughout the country. Flowers were placed on the tombs of soldiers, and monuments of heroes who died on Hungarian land by the party and state leaders of the counties, cities, the inhabitants of small and large villages, workers of companies and institutions, and students and young people.

In Bekes County, at Oroshaza, also present at the wreath-laying ceremony held at the memorial of Romanian heroes were the members of the Romanian delegation from Arad County who are currently visiting Bekes County.

Awards Presented to Workers

LD041757 Budapest MTI in English
1620 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic presented decorations to persons working in various areas of state and social life, to the members of the armed bodies, in recognition of their successful professional and public activity.

The decorations were presented to a group of awardees by Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Monday in parliament. Also present at the ceremony were Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian socialist Workers' party, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Karoly Nemeth welcomed the participants. In his short speech he stressed that the awardees deserved the recognition with their outstanding social and public activity, and the recognition also expresses their responsible relation to work. We can lay the foundations of our future only with honest and respectable work, stressed the president of the Presidential Council.

Following the presentation of decorations, the Presidential Council gave a reception in honour of the awardees and guests.

April 4 was also commemorated in the ministries, national authorities, social and mass organizations, and democrations were presented to vanguard workers.

PRAVDA Interviews Grosz on Economy

LD041804 Budapest MTI in English
1711 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Moscow April 4 (MTI)—On the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the liberation of Hungary, Monday's "PRAVDA" carries an interview with Karoly Grosz. The Hungarian prime minister stresses that implementation of the country's social-economic development programme is consistently carried out. The majority of Hungarian workers believe that the set targets can be attained. Discussing the difficulties Karoly Grosz mentioned the foreign debts, the rise in prices, the decline in the real value of wages. He held it premature to take stock of the first results related to the introduction of the new tax system, at the same time he set forth its aims. With respect to further perfecting the economic mechanism, Karoly Grosz stressed the tasks related to streamlining the production structure, and accelerating technical development. Discussing the development opportunities of cooperation between the two countries, Karoly Grosz spoke about the possibilities to set up joint ventures and noted there are still many reserves in direct cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Republics, and mentioned as good examples the goods turnover that Hungary realizes with Moldavia, Georgia and the Ukraine.

Romanian Papers To Feature Native Language

LD041806 Budapest MTI in English
1708 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, April 4 (MTI)—According to signs, the non-Romanian language press of Romania has switched to the practice of carrying the names of cities and villages in the country only in Romanian language. The Hungarian-language "ELORE" daily of Bucharest, which is published by the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, first applied this method in its April 3 (Sunday) issue. Thus Oradea appeared instead of Nagyvarad, Baia Mare instead of Nagybanya, Timisoara instead of Temesvar, and Bistrita instead of Beszterce appeared in the articles of the Hungarian-language newspaper. The German-language "NEUER WEG" also switched to this way of writing. In its Sunday issue Timisoara, Constanta appear instead of the formerly used Temeswar and Konstanza.

SFRY's Mikulic To Visit

LD041840 Budapest MTI in English
1740 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)—Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, is to arrive in Hungary for an official friendship visit in the coming days. He is meeting an invitation from Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Orzechowski 'Reflections' on Pact Meeting

LD041917 Warsaw PAP in English
1554 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski presented his reflections after the recent session of the foreign affairs ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Sofia during a programme devoted to international affairs broadcast by Polish television on Sunday.

Referring to the Soviet-American INF Treaty signed in Washington, Minister Orzechowski stressed that currently the most important problem was the fact whether the treaty would be the first step towards disarmament and the beginning of a long road, which would lead humanity to a nuclear free world, or whether it would lead to the substitution of these missiles by the development of battlefield nuclear weapons and conventional arsenals. The meeting in Sofia clearly answered this dilemma: This should constitute the beginning which would be followed by further steps, including agreement on a 50 percent reduction of strategic missiles.

"In the West many myths have been created about the Warsaw Treaty's alleged military superiority, lack of balance and asymmetry. There exist historically shaped asymmetries but which pertain both to the West, as well as the East, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. These asymmetries must be eliminated and reduced to a lower level. They should be eliminated by the side possessing the advantage. We discuss this, let us lay the cards on the table, see what it looks like. We are ready for such a discussion," Orzechowski said.

Answering a question whether a treaty on the 50 percent reduction of strategic nuclear arsenals will be signed during the approaching Soviet-American summit in Moscow, Orzechowski said: "I am a realist and this realism results from a sober evaluation of everything what is happening around the strategic missile treaty in the West, especially in the United States. A political game is being played about the future of disarmament negotiations. The chances of the Moscow meeting must be looked at through this prism. I can say one thing: The Soviet side and we, as the Soviet Union's ally, will do everything in our power to ensure that the meeting ends in a constructive agreement on the strategic missile issue. But for this, two sides are necessary."

Leaders Send Congratulations to Hungary

LD041604 Warsaw PAP in English
1351 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—In connection with the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic—the 43rd anniversary of liberation—PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner sent a cable to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) Janos Kadar, the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council Karoly Nemeth and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Karoly Grosz.

In the name of the PUWP CC, Council of State, Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and Polish society they sent to the HSWP CC, Presidential Council, Council of Ministers and the Hungarian nation fraternal greetings and best wishes for further successes in the development of a socialist motherland.

"We highly rate the favourably developing Polish-Hungarian friendship and cooperation, going back far into past, based on the unity of ideological goals and strivings of both states and nations. The close cooperation between the PUWP and HSWP, our governments and social organizations favours the tightening of these relations.

"Poland and Hungary actively participate in actions for the arresting of the arms race, elimination of nuclear weapons, strengthening of international security and mutual confidence, the creation of conditions for the development of peaceful cooperation between states with different socio-political systems in the deepest conviction that this conforms to the wishes and needs of the whole of humanity," reads the message in part.

Miodowicz Addresses OPZZ Council Session

AU051154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
1-4 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] Speaking on the final day of the 2-day session of the OPZZ Council on 29 and 30 March, Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman, said that the debate on the implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolution and the talks with the government on prices and incomes policy show that trade unionists hold a rational view of the most difficult problems. Many postulates have already been satisfied, but many other issues, such as old age and invalid pensions, are still waiting to be settled. We have not been free of mistakes when settling some issues, for example family allowances.

The beginning of this year saw an exceptional rise in incomes. But many plants were able to pay wages out of the funds they had saved last year.

Despite frequent talks, the question of taxation on supernumerary earnings is still open. However, we may firmly say that if wages lose their incentive function and merely become compensation for rising living costs, then we cannot expect any economic results.

The OPZZ chairman said that the proposal to equip the government with special powers cannot in any way restrict the established method of consultation with the trade unions.

Scientists' Pessimistic Over Economic Crisis

AU310942 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish
23 Mar 88 pp 1, 5

[Alicja Kos report: "Poland in the Eighties—Fears and Opportunities"]

[Excerpts] Below we publish excerpts from statements made by Profs Jan Mujzel, Jerzy J. Wiatr, Tadeusz Lepkowski, and Jan Szczepanski during a panel discussion organized by the Warsaw Branch of the Polish Sociological Society:

Jan Mujzel: The official data about our economic situation in 1987 and in January 1988 have been published. I think that this situation is unfavorable, poses serious questions, and is a source of fear. It has its positive features, but let me stress that which to me constitutes the main dangers to our economic foundations.

The first danger is the slowing down of the rate of increase. In 1987 our national income increased only 2 percent. Compared with 1986, which was one of the more favorable years since 1981, because national income increased 4.9 percent, the rate of increase went down quite clearly in 1987. Will this rate go up again in 1988? Unfortunately, I see no reason to be convinced today that it will. But last year's rate of increase must be assessed as painfully low, no matter from what angle we view it. [passage omitted]

Another issue is the ever-decreasing living standards. In 1987 average wages increased 21 percent, but prices of consumer goods and services increased 26 percent, which means that real wages went down considerably. In view of the fact that this is actually a new phenomenon since 1983, the question is: Is this an incidental feature or is it a harbinger of a certain trend, one that it is difficult to accept? [passage omitted]

It is true that 1987 was a year of considerable export efforts, but we know that, unfortunately, the profitability of exports was low or very low in many cases. In the so-called second payments area the surplus of exports over imports was by almost $170 million larger than in 1986 and amounted to $1.24 billion. However, this amount was by about $200 million less than what the economy earned on account of so-called fiscal transfers. But for these transfers, Poland would have found itself in a very bad debtor situation and would probably not have been able to pay even 50 percent of the interest due in 1987. [passage omitted]

There are many reasons—historical and current—for these difficulties, but no doubt the main reason is our economic and political system, that is, the course of the reform. [passage omitted]

As in 1987 and previous years, in 1988 the economic system continues to be extremely incoherent, disarrayed, and particularly susceptible to dangers in several basic sectors. [passage omitted] The only way to keep these dangers at bay is to consistently democratize our political and social life. [passage omitted]

Jerzy J. Wiatr: I think that the paradox of 1987 was that the economic situation developed quite differently from the political one. Prof Mujzel told us enough about the economy. As for the political situation, it can be said that 1987 began with moderate but distinct hopes that this situation would improve, because in the last months of 1986 two politically important events took place. The first was the amnesty. [passage omitted] The second was the establishment of the Consultative Council, which, whatever criticism you may express about it, no doubt signifies the expansion of political dialogue in an institutional form and means that persons with orientations that were not previously represented in the state's official structures are now represented in them.

No wonder that public polls have registered differences in evaluations of the political and economic situations. While people evaluated the economic situation as bad and thought it would worsen, they saw the political situation as good and expected it to improve still further. [passage omitted]

I share Prof Mujzel's view that politics is the key to solving economic problems. Elections to the people's councils will be held in 1988. Although the new election law is late by some years, which is usually the case with many of our reforms, it is still a step forward in democratization. These elections will be an important element of the crystallization of people's political positions as was the case with the referendum. All political forces will make their subsequent moves dependent on the course and results of these elections. I think that the results of these elections will influence the rate and manner of the realization of our reforms.

People often ask themselves: Can "street actions" take place again? I think that this is hardly likely in the immediate future, but that we have to reckon with such a danger. On the other hand, the 1988 elections to the people's councils and the 1989 Sejm elections within the framework of the democratization of our political life should become yardsticks of our people's moods. The struggle for the results of these elections should help accelerate the reforms. [passage omitted] If the government measures to improve the economic situation fail to produce more tangible results in 1988, criticism leveled at the government by the bloc of the forces sharing in the government—the parties, trade unions, and PRON—will increase and will lead to a more obvious political crisis.

I think that in 1988 we will have to face one of two things: either more radical reforming measures or a political crisis. I see this alternative as a political crisis

rather than street clashes. If I were to make predictions, I would place this in 1989 rather in 1988. But the situation will develop toward a clear choice already this year. [passage omitted]

Tadeusz Lepkowski: [Passage omitted] I think that the communist system cannot reform itself, but that it is able to undergo evolution. It is susceptible to far-reaching changes and to curbs on compulsion and repression, that is, to increasing civic freedoms. But two of its features remain essentially unchangeable: a tight pattern of society and the domination of fear. Following 13 December 1981, the tight pattern of society has been gradually reintroduced.

As for the economy, one of the paralyzing elements of my fears is the general conviction that, regardless of what Prof Mujzel or any other economist says, a profound economic, civilizing, and ecological crisis is continuing in Poland, a crisis which it is difficult to overcome if at all. There is no doubt that at the beginning of 1988 many people are showing confidence in General Jaruzelski and in the Sejm, but this does not exclude the fact that people are also convinced of the worthlessness and poor quality of the government as such, especially of the intermediate apparatus of the governing state-party bureaucracy, which defies to a great extent the resolve of the people in higher positions. This is because the law of negative selection has been operating with inexorable force for many years now. No wonder that people refuse to believe that the government has any vision of the future, that its plans go further than 3 or 6 months in advance, that it is able to carry out genuine economic reforms against the group interests of some segments of the apparatus, and that it will look for support from militant social forces. It is obvious that the government prefers to apply palliative measures. People continue to talk about an uncontrolled social explosion, but I regard such an explosion as rather unlikely, although, unfortunately, not out of the question, because, as we know from history, social apathy, resignation, and fear go hand in hand with aggression, frenzy, and cruelty.

On the other hand, I think that there exist three reasons for a very moderate optimism: the more flexible, calmer, more tolerant, and more liberal policy of the state authorities; the conciliatory and calm, but in essentially social matters tough, attitude of the Catholic Church leaders; and the consolidation of social self-organization, independent thought, and free speech. [passage omitted]

People's hopes and calm courage have gained in strength as a result of the third pilgrimage to Poland by John Paul II. I think that the significance of this visit has not been duly appreciated. Its message was freedom signifying strength—freedom that unites love and solidarity with determination to defend dignity and the highest moral values. [passage omitted]

We are witnessing collective and constructive attempts to pinpoint social and institutional shortcomings. One such attempt is the document that critically evaluates the situation at Department I of the Polish Academy of Sciences and at the entire academy. [passage omitted]

Most people want accord, but first we need freedom of association and political pluralism, even if restricted one.

Jan Szczepanski: [Passage omitted] Perhaps because of my ignorance and because I have no training in history, I tend to compare our present situation to the period between the first and second partitions of Poland—between 1772 and 1793—when very little was done to save Poland. Some elements of that period could be easily compared to our present situation—the general paralysis and inability to take any initiative, although given the necessary energy and determination of the people, it would have been possible in those days to establish a sound state administration, to set up state treasury, to organize armed forces, and to preserve independence.... [passage omitted]

Zaire's Mobutu Pays Official Visit

Arrives 4 Apr

AU041250 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—Upon an invitation of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Mme Elena Ceausescu, the founding chairman of the Popular Revolution Movement and president of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, and Mme Bobi Ladawa arrived in Bucharest on 4 April for an official friendly visit to Romania.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu warmly welcomed President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Bobi Ladawa at the ramp of the plane. The two party and state leaders friendly shook hands and stated their satisfaction to meet again in Bucharest.

The Romanian prime minister, Constantin Dascalescu, also extended his greetings at the aircraft's ramp.

A military guard presented arms. While anthems of the Republic of Zaire and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played, a 21-gun salute was fired.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko inspected the guard of honour.

The president of the Republic of Zaire was greeted by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, members of the State Council and the government, other officials.

Zaire's ambassador in Bucharest and members of his embassy were present alongside young Zaireans who learn in Romania.

A group of Romanian pioneers and Zairean children offered flowers to Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko, and to Mmes Elena Ceausescu and Bobi Ladawa.

The march-past of the guard of honour ended the official arrival ceremony.

Many Bucharesters at the Otopeni Airport and all the way to the Romanian capital warmly greeted Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko, Mmes Elena Ceausescu and Bobi Ladawa, and acclaimed for the Romanian-Zairean friendship, voicing their satisfaction for the new Romanian-Zairean summit dialogue which they trust to give fresh prospects to the cooperation between the two states and peoples —bilaterally and internationally. At the guests' residence, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu cordially conversed with President Mobutu Sese Seko and Mme Bobi Ladawa.

Begins Official Talks

AU041953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1911 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—On 4 April, in the afternoon, official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Mobutu Sese Seko, founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, in Bucharest.

Participating in the talks were:

For the Romanian side: Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, Serban Teodorescu, minister of the machine building industry, Nicolae Amza, minister of oil, Cornel Pinzaru, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and other officials.

For the Zairean side: Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, N'kema Liloo, special adviser to the head of state, Kalongo Mbikayi, head of the head of state's chancellery, Mokolo Wa Mombo, state commissioner for public works and territorial development, and other officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed most warmly the new Romanian visit of President Mobutu Sese Seko, considering it to represent an expression of the good Romanian-Zairean relations of friendship and collaboration, to illustrate the wish of the two countries to strengthen still further their collaboration both in the bilateral plane in the sphere of international relations, to mutual benefit and to that of the cause of intrafactional peace and collaboration.

President Mobutu Sese Seko thanked for the invitation to visit Romania and for the warm reception he enjoyed on arriving in the capital city and expressed profound satisfaction at meeting again Nicolae Ceausescu and at continuing the frank, friendly dialogue and at examining and establishing together new measures with a view to more intensely promoting the collaboration on multiple planes between Zaire and Romania.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko examined the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Zairean relations in the spirit of the accords and understandings reached during the previous meetings in Bucharest and Kinshasa. In connection with this, it was decided that the members of the two delegations should analyze and set specific modalities to further broaden the Romanian-Zairean collaboration, to give effect to the understandings and actions agreed upon at top level.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko exchanged opinions with regard to current aspects of the international political life and the situation in Europe and Africa in particular.

In this framework, special attention was given to the cessation of the arms race and a passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear above all, to the resolution of the litigious issues among states by peaceful means, by negotiations, the global settlement of the underdevelopment-related issues—including the foreign debts—the establishment of a new international economic order.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Ceausescu Hosts Dinner

AU041954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—The first day of the Zairean president's visit to Romania, starting on April 4, ended with an official dinner given by the Romanian head of state in honour of the distinguished Zairean guest.

In his toast President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles was "an event of special importance, a victory of the realistic policy and all peoples' fight." "Nevertheless" the speaker added "considering that there still are huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons in the world, efforts should be stepped up toward reducing them and, eventually, completely removing them, stopping nuclear tests and giving up the militarization of outer space, eliminating the danger of a devastating nuclear war."

"Romania also thinks that the improvement and manufacture of nuclear weapons must be completely renounced and a resolute passage be made to eliminating chemical weapons and radically cutting the conventional ones."

The president reiterated his country's stand on the elimination of the use and threat of force from international relations, the settlement of all interstate litigious issues by political means, through negotiations. "Middle East developments" the Romanian head of state went on "show how necessary the calling of an international conference is, as it is apt to pave the way for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in the region, ensure the resolution, first and foremost, of the Palestinian people's question on the basis of its right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of its own as well as the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

The RCP and Romanian state leader also reiterated his country's support and active solidarity with the African people's fight, declaring for the consolidation of their collaboration and unity. Along this line he underlined the major role of the Organization of African Unity and the contribution it can make to the growth of cooperation, the political resolution of divergent problems and the consolidation of each state's independence and sovereignty.

Referring to the current international situation, he assessed as "difficult and complex", the Zairean president showed that he disapproved of the spirit of confrontation and violence, the more and more frequent recourse to the use of force in international relations and interference in other states' home affairs, which tend to impose themselves to the detriment of the principles of understanding and peaceful coexistence. He showed that Zaire encouraged the actions for the peaceful settlement of conflicts in austral Africa and other zones of the world, making its contribution to the efforts for the reinstatement of peace, both at the UN, in the Organization of African Unity and in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Zairean head of state termed the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the elimination of nuclear missiles an important step toward the reduction and control of arms.

Mobutus Visit Ceausescus

AU042005 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Apr 88

["Courtesy Call"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—Monday, 4 April, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Mme Elena Ceausescu, met the founding president of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, and Mme Bobi Ladawa, who paid a courtesy call at the Palace of the State Council.

The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, in the spirit of the good relations of friendship and collaboration extant between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

Ceausescu Receives DPRK Vice Premier

AU041845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—Monday, 4 April, RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Hong Song-nam, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the DPR of Korea, head of his country's delegation at the 13th session of the Joint Intergovernmental Consultative Commission on the Economic, Technological and Scientific Relations Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proceeding in Bucharest.

The call occasioned an exchange of salutes among President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song, and Kim Chong-il.

During the interview, the sides pointed out the relations of friendship and collaboration established and growing continuously between the two countries and peoples in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon at summit level. In this framework the sides singled out the important role incumbent on the joint commission in point of finding out new domains and forms of cooperation, of implementing the targets of collaboration established, as well as of the general development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration between Romania and the DPR of Korea.

On this occasion, too, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed Romania to have supported and to be supporting the proposals of President Kim Il-song, of the DPR of Korea, regarding the peaceful, negotiated reunification of Korea.

On behalf of the party and state leadership of the DPR of Korea, Vice-Premier Hong Song-nam deeply thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support granted to and the solidarity manifest by Romania with the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

During the talks the sides approached aspects of the international situation, particularly those related to disarmament, solving by peaceful means the litigious interstate issues, eradicating underdevelopment and setting in a new world economic order and ensuring lasting peace in the world.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Lao Envoy

AU041507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1358 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1988—Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Monday, April 4, Thongsavat Khay‹hamphithoun, ambassador of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on ending his mission in Romania.

During the talk on the occasion stress was laid on the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries as well as on the possibilities of further expanding them in domains of mutual interest.

The Lao ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support he was granted in fulfilling his mission in Romania.

Giosan Receives Indonesian Parliamentarians

AU041726 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1709 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/04/1988—Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], met, on April 4, with an Indonesian parliamentary delegation, led by R. Soekardi, deputy chairman of the House of Representatives, who are paying an official friendly visit to Romania, at the invitation of the GNA (Romanian parliament).

During the interview, information was exchanged on the activity of the two legislative fora and their role was stressed in the development and diversification of cooperation in domains of mutual interest. The joint wish was expressed to intensify the collaboration between the two parliaments, between the Romanian and Indonesian parliamentarians along the line of solving the problems confronting mankind, for the creation of a climate of peace and understanding among all world nations.

Ridwan Yahya, charge d'affaires ad-interim of the Republic of Indonesia in Bucharest, was present.

The Bureau of the Grand National Assembly ga‹e a dinner in honour of the guests.

Loncar Briefs Chamber on Gorbachev's Visit

AU041429 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the delegates of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee about the visit Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, paid to our country. Branislav Canak reports:

Loncar pointed out the importance of the visit for the further development of relations between the two countries, and the LCY and CPSU, as well as the fact that the visit was an international event. The topics raised during the official talks and Mikhail Gorbachev's public appearances and the principles contained in the declaration on the Yugoslav-Soviet relations demonstrated in the best way the two countries' views on the most important issues of the modern world.

It is particularly important, and this was especially expressed in the declaration, that Gorbachev's visit has definitively confirmed Yugoslavia's historic role in the process of the democratization of international relations. The struggle against Stalinism and later for the affirmation of the policy of nonalignment were the first, and at that time the only, steps toward what is today regarded as the fundamental prerequisite for different states and peoples to communicate in a civilized way.

There is no doubt that the importance of the visit and the talks with the Yugoslav leadership lies also in the fact that this was the affirmation of our tenets in the development of modern socialism. The visit took place at the right time for solving problems that caused some lagging behind in trade, although solving these problems has been left to the practice of jointly finding best solutions that would suit the needs of the two countries and the conditions of economic cooperation in the world.

Seen in general terms, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, assessed Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia as successful and as an important impetus for further cooperation. The visit has affirmed Yugoslavia's role in world relations and the importance of the Nonaligned Movement as an independent, and non-bloc factor in international relations.

The delegates of the Federal Chamber's Foreign Policy Committee adopted the report of Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and concluded that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to our country significantly consolidates the principled basis for the further development of the two countries' cooperation on an equal footing. They stressed the exceptional importance of the declaration on Yugoslav-Soviet relations, the importance of the long-term agreement on cooperation until the year 2000, and other documents signed during the visit.

Assembly Assesses Visit

LD042123 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1550 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—The outcome of the recent successful and mutually beneficial visit of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to Yugoslavia represents a sound basis for further development of state and party relations between the two countries on the already set principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the other country's internal affairs, as was today assessed in the Yugoslav Assembly.

Adopting Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar's report on the visit, the delegates of the assembly committees for foreign policy and economic relations with other countries set out as extremely important the reaffirmation of Yugoslavia's position and its League of Communists as an independent partner of Moscow.

The two committees assessed the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration adopted in Belgrade as the most significant result of Gorbachev's visit. Stressing that the "extremely important political document, owing to its specific quality, history and character of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, has not only a bilateral, but a broader significance".

The committee delegates assessed the strengthening of economic relations between the two countries and the solution to the problem of Yugoslavia's high trade surplus as the priority questions to be discussed during preparations for the upcoming visit of Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov to Yugoslavia.

Mojsov Prepares for Official Visit to Spain

TANJUG Views Visit

LD041517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1245 GMT 4 Apr 88

[By Branko Stosic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Lazar Mojsov, accompanied by his wife, leaves for a two-day official visit to Spain tomorrow at the invitation of Spain's royal couple.

Yugoslavia and Spain have had official relations for the past eleven years and contacts at all levels and cooperation in many fields have managed to make up for the three postwar decades and the absence of all ties at the time of Franco's dictatorship. The official visit by Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov will also produce the first top-level meeting at Spain's soil and will be a sign of readiness to continue to increase the achieved level of cooperation.

President Mojsov will have talks with King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

The first Yugoslav-Spanish top-level talks during a visit by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia three years ago to Belgrade also gave a significant impetus to the development of the two countries' relations, primarily in the economic field.

The forthcoming top-level meeting, as well as the official talks between Mojsov and Gonzalez, will also be an opportunity to assess cooperation in the past decade, since the two countries restored relations in 1977.

Both sides assess that bilateral relations in the past eleven years have been gradually diversified and that they constitute a satisfactory basis on which more can be achieved in the forthcoming period, including a more diverse, intensive and comprehensive cooperation in many fields.

The spirit of friendship and stability, which has so far been evident in mutual efforts to promote and expand Yugoslav-Spanish relations, can largely contribute to this.

As stressed by Yugoslav and Spanish officials, it is particularly significant that there are no outstanding questions in the two countries' relations, i.e., that they are not burdened with any disputes or bilateral problems. On the contrary, although with different internal systems and different international positions, Yugoslavia and Spain successfully cooperate also in international organizations, the United Nations where, same as at multilateral gatherings, such as the C.S.C.E., they frequently advocate identical or similar stands on current world problems.[sentence as received]

All results achieved so far in economic and cultural cooperation, or in tourism and in cooperation between cities or individual enterprises can still be regarded as initial achievements, since opportunities and interest exist at both sides for more broad and diverse ties.

In the past few years, for example, trade has been constantly on the rise—1984 - 70.6 million dollars, 1985 - 79.1, 1986 - 85.2 and 1987 - 97.4 million dollars—but this was still below the objective possibilities of both countries and the potential of their economies.

Except last year, when Yugoslav exports to Spain exceeded imports by 24.6 million dollars, Yugoslavia has been recording a deficit in trade with Spain in all previous years (1984-1986—131.7 million dollars) although the figure by which exports covered imports also rose from 16.3 per cent in 1984 to 167.6 per cent in 1987.

The success of Yugoslav exporters in 1987 is explained by the fact that Spain's market, after the country joined the European Community, opened to a number of Yugoslav products for which restrictions existed in the past. This change can in the future contribute to an increase in mutual interest of the two countries' economies to improve cooperation. So far, the domain of advanced forms of economic cooperation is still at an initial stage since only six contracts have been signed on technology transfers, industrial cooperation and business and technical cooperation.

The visit by Lazar Mojsov to Spain is evidently an expression of the mutual wish to give a new impetus at the highest level to a speedier development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The Yugoslav-Spanish top-level dialogue will also cover all major topics of international relations, ranging from the question of security and disarmament in Europe, the crisis in the Middle East and in Central America, to the developing countries' indebtedness and relations between Yugoslavia and the E.C.

Canak Assesses Visit

AU041834 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, will pay an official and friendly visit to Spain tomorrow. Here is Branislav Canak's commentary on the occasion:

The Yugoslav-Spanish postwar relations have been developing since they were resumed 10 years ago. Although one cannot identify any historical tradition, this decade, considering the circumstances, has been characterized by mutual efforts to raise relations to a certain level.

After the conclusion of the Franco era, Spain was faced with the very important task of opening up to the world after a long period of isolation. This and the struggle for introducing democracy in the political life has determined Spain's overall relations with the world.

At the beginning of last year, Spain became a member of the EC, which marked a new stage in its economic, political, and cultural relations with Europe and the world. It is worth noting that it was in fact in 1987 that the first significant increase in trade between Yugoslavia and Spain was achieved. It was last year that we had a trade balance surplus with Spain for the first time. The value of exports exceeded the value of imports by 167 percent. This year, it is envisaged that trade will reach $200 million, which is significantly lower than that which could be achieved, given the possibilities and the atmosphere. The level of unused opportunities could perhaps be best illustrated by the fact that only six agreements on higher forms of economic cooperation have been signed.

One should also note the fact that great efforts are being made in Spain toward the modernization and change in the structure of the economy, which should be a good opportunity for some Yugoslav work organizations that can compete at the European level in introducing new

technologies. All these represent topics that should be discussed and that will be discussed during Lazar Mojsov's visit and on other future contacts at all levels.

In addition to bilateral relations, the exchange of views on international matters will be very useful because Yugoslavia and Spain often appear in international forums with identical or very similar views. Besides, it is in our interest to gain better insight into the views of Spain as a member of the EC and a Mediterranean country. Of course, this does not exclude talks on other important issues of the international spectrum. It should be expected that Lazar Mojsov's 2-day visit to Spain and talks with his host King Juan Carlos and Premier Felipe Gonzalez will be a strong impetus to the accelerating development of overall Yugoslav-Spanish cooperation.

Madrid Paper Interviews Mojsov

LD041625 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Madrid, 4 April (TANJUG)—"New Divisions in Europe Have To Be Avoided"—under this headline, 'EL PAIS', the most influential Spanish paper, today publishes an interview with Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the eve of his official visit to Spain.

Expressing satisfaction that he is the first Yugoslav head of state to pay an official visit to Spain, and recalling the millenia-long ties between the peoples of the Mediterranean, Lazar Mojsov said that during the relatively brief time since the two countries established diplomatic relations 11 years ago, "our relations could not have developed adequately in the areas of politics and economy because Spain and Yugoslavia were going through periods of internal restructuring." He was thinking, in this context, of Spain's adaptation to and entry into the EEC and NATO and of "Yugoslavia's facing difficulties in its development." Mojsov believes that "relations between our two countries are developing in a balanced way" and that we are successfully cooperating in international forums, especially in the UN and in CSCE. He expressed his conviction that relations between our countries can develop especially successfully in the area of economic relations, considering the fact that the current trade volume—$100 million—is very modest indeed.

Answering a question on the situation in our country—strikes, high rate of inflation, cases of corruption, relations between the republics, and whether one can speak of the lack of success of federal and self-management socialism, Mojsov said: "One cannot speak of a crisis or lack of success of our federal system and self-management," stressing that our federal system is deeply rooted in the traditions of our national liberation struggle, and that it was established when all Europe was occupied by the Nazis. "We established at that time a system of equal rights for our nations and nationalities that is undergoing improvement. The struggle for equality of peoples and of the people is a process that is never complete, that constantly requires new answers," stressed Mojsov.

Stressing that we have economic difficulties, which the press sometimes overdramatizes because we are "a society very open to criticism," Mojsov said: "To a great extent our economic problems stem from our foreign debt, but Yugoslavia has been and will be a most regular payer."

Replying to a question on Yugoslavia's place in the present integration processes in Europe, Lazar Mojsov said these new integration processes lead to new divisions that can be very deep indeed, but he stressed that our country "does not wish to remain outside the processes and it wants to cooperate actively with all the groups. In view of our position in Europe, and as a Balkan, Mediterranean, nonaligned, and developing country independent of the blocs, we can be a factor of balance in inter-European relations against the threat of new divisions."

Replying to a question on relations between the differently developed Yugoslav republics, Lazar Mojsov said these differences are obvious and that their roots lay in the fact that Yugoslavia is a young country, formed from different states, and that the present system in Yugoslavia dates from 1943. He recalled that developmental differences also existed in other countries (such as Italy). Mojsov said that in our country the unequal areas of development tally with the republican and provincial borders and that in this process it is very complicated to harmonize and coordinate the interests in the federation. However, Mojsov stressed, "No separatist tendencies exist except in individuals' statements"

Mojsov said that in the province of Kosovo—the most underdeveloped area in the country and with the highest birth rate in Europe—"a secessionist movement does not exist except in the heads of individuals inspired from abroad." He said that the "Albanians in Kosovo are united with Yugoslavia and they have many more rights and freedoms than the Albanians in Albania. The solution of the problem is in an all-out Yugoslav effort to bring about economic development in Kosovo and to establish a climate of trust between the various nations." On relations with neighboring Albania, Lazar Mojsov said they had been built as far back as the time of joint struggle during the liberation war and that later problems have not occurred in Yugoslavia's policy toward Tirana, but in Albania's policy toward Yugoslavia. Albania "began by being our ally, then it cooperated very closely indeed with Moscow, later with China, and later became isloated. Now we can see significant changes in that country," said Mojsov.

Recalling that in 1981 relations deteriorated (at the time of the Kosovo crisis), because "specific Albanian services took advantage of our openness to carry out

propaganda for nationalism and pan-Albanian chauvinism," Lazar Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia always wants relations with Albania to be as good as possible. In this context, Mojsov recalled the recent agreement on cultural cooperation and on the construction of the railway line that links the two countries.

The Presidency president spoke highly about the recent visit to Yugoslavia by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressing that this visit and the joint declaration "reaffirm the principles on which relations with the USSR after Stalin's heavy pressure 40 years ago have been normalized." Besides, not only did we develop the Belgrade and Moscow declarations, but we placed them in the context of the new international situation—relaxation of tension, first steps toward nuclear disarmament, and the integration processes that are now unfolding. Mojsov stressed that now an even better basis has been formed for relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia, which can be developed only on the principles of full respect for independence and respect for our path of development and construction of our self-management society and for our nonaligned position as a country independent of the blocs.

Stressing that we want new forms of economic cooperation with the USSR, Lazar Mojsov said that Gorbachev's visit "did not question nonalignment but strengthened it."

Answering a question on Yugoslavia's views of the changes in the Soviet Union, Mojsov said: "Our country follows restructuring with great attention, and this policy enjoys great sympathies in our country, because we embarked along this road many years ago."

Recalling Gorbachev's words that "no one has a monopoly on truth," Mojsov said Yugoslavia believes that the present policy in the USSR will be successful.

At the end of the interview, replying to a question on the current situation in the communist movement, Mojsov pointed out that the expression "international communist movement" is not mentioned in the joint Yugoslav-Soviet declaration. On the contrary, the document pleads for extensive cooperation among all communist, socialist, and Christian democratic parties and liberation movements to attain peace and security and not to export communism, which previously had been the objective of the international communist movement. A careful analysis of the declaration reveals big differences in Gorbachev's criteria in relation to earlier Soviet practice, said Mojsov.

Mojsov Seen Off by Dizdarevic

LD050800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0554 GMT 5 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Apr (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, together with his wife, Ljiljana, left this morning on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia.

Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Dragi Danev, a member of the FEC, also left with the president of the SFRY Presidency.

At Belgrade airport, Lazar Mojsov was seen off by Raif Dizdarevic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Marjan Rozic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of the FEC; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence; Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs; and other personalities.

Also present was Estanislao de Grandes, charge d'affaires at the Spanish Embassy in Belgrade.

FEC Plan on Inflation To Go Before Assembly

LD042017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The FEC has prepared and sent to the SFRY Assembly a report on 2 years of its work—from the beginning of its mandate in the middle of May 1986 until today. Fulfilling its constitutional obligation to submit, after 2 years, a report on its work to the chambers of the SFRY Assembly, the FEC has produced a 107-page document giving details of the situation in all fields of social life, the implementation of policy, and the promulgation of federal laws and other regulations of the SFRY Assembly and of the guidelines for and harmonization of the work of the federal administrative organs.

All these questions are subsumed in four chapters and Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, familiarized journalists with their key characteristics at a press conference in the FEC today. Also participating in the talks were Momcilo Vucinic, member of the FEC; Zoran Miskovic, secretary general of the FEC; and Tihomir Ilijevski, deputy federal secretary for information.

Having in his introductory address recalled that the chambers of the assembly are conducting a special discussion of the FEC report and are assessing its work and deciding whether to make a statement about confidence in the president and members of the government, Milos Milosavljevic said that the report on the 2 years of work is not of a routine nature and the debate on it should not be either. In the report we did not defend our every intention and our every proposal if time did not prove it to have been correct, the FEC vice president observed. But at the same time, we cannot accept every criticism that does not start from the conditions in which the decisions were adopted or in which the policy was proposed, or which starts exclusively from its own interests.

Milosavljevic believes that the earlier practice, according to which the report was discussed in working bodies of the Yugoslav Assembly and in sessions of its chambers, is not, however, an obstacle to the consideration of the report in the assembly of that republic or province where

there is an interest in doing this. The constitutional position of the FEC as the executive organ of the SFRY Assembly cannot be brought into question in the process, Milosavljevic stressed.

The political control of the SFRY Assembly over the work of the FEC and the federal administrative organs was also facilitated by previous reports, analyses, and information, but this does not diminish the importance of the report on the 2 years of work. The social and economic crises necessarily open up all the questions of its causes and the ways to overcome it. In this context, an objective question is raised as to the place and role of the FEC in solving the accumulated social problems and its overall involvement in overcoming the crisis, Milosavljevic believes.

Individual proposals or decisions that the FEC adopted in the framework of its competence were subjected to critical assessments, while in some environments the question was raised as to which policy the FEC was opting for, in other words, whether it supported the market concept of running the economy or the administrative management of the economy. The times in which we live and the long economic and social crisis, Milosavljevic stressed, require a critical democratic dialogue about the policy being proposed by the FEC. Only on this basis in the process of the coordination of stances and the adoption of decisions can the best solutions be arrived at.

However, pressures, apart from the pressures of arguments, are not a feature of democratic dialogue. Also alien to it are the methods of a campaign that does not start from an objective analysis of the circumstances but from subjectivist methods and pressures, the FEC vice president assessed.

Sticking to economic developments, Milosavljevic noted that for almost a decade the social product, with occasional but rare oscillations, has been stagnating while inflation has been growing rapidly. From the beginning of the eighties until the end of 1986, exports were slowing down. Under the conditions of the country's great indebtedness, the burden of the foreign debt accounted for as much as 10 percent of the social product in individual years. This drain on accumulation necessarily led to a powerful slow-down in development. Internal deficits also rose and there was a deterioration in financial discipline.

Expectations that a long-awaited turnabout could be effected by FEC measures alone were unrealistic, Milosavljevic stressed. He added that the government, from the very beginning of its mandate, was convinced that such a turnabout was not possible exclusively by measures of current economic policy without more profound changes in the economic system and in developmental policy.

It was demonstrated that it is vital to reexamine in a more radical way the economic system. However, it is not possible to do this with the currently valid constitutional set-up. There was a definitive victory for the notion that to make the long-term stabilization program operational requires corresponding changes in the SFRY Constitution. This relates to various fields—starting with social ownership and expanded reproduction and extending to the unity of the Yugoslav market, and the monetary, banking, and credit system. Without these radical changes, all past changes were changes to the facade of the building constructed on the bases of "the negotiated economy," Milosavljevic said, explaining the necessity for changes in a picturesque way.

The market concept, it has been demonstrated, cannot exist simply through the introduction of specific realistic categories—first real interest rates and a realistic exchange rate and later by valuing realistically the resources of social reproduction. Opting for the market, however, has not removed the unwillingness to accept all its consequences—hence the presence of differences during the constitutional debates on the market for social capital, on social ownership, the labor market, and others. Full answers must be provided to all these questions during the discussions on the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. [passage omitted]

Practice has nevertheless shown that it is easier to reach agreement in principle. Problems arise when the orientations in principle are to be given concrete form and implemented. This is confirmed in the most convincing way by examples of the realization of the development of the electric power industry on the basis of joint ventures and the absence of agreement on the joint construction of main roads. The period ahead will provide its own assessments, not in accordance with the number of documents adopted, but on the basis of changes in material relations.

In a lengthy address the FEC vice president stressed that as a result of the vital need to prevent and remove the larger disruptions in the economy, it has not been rare, in keeping with the SFRY Constitution, for temporary intervention measures to be taken. They were necessary in the absence of the operation of the logic of the system itself. Their frequent application since the beginning of this decade has led to something that is temporary and exceptional becoming the system. This is best confirmed by the thesis that the causes of the disruptions lie in the system itself and in specific material relations.

As a result, in Milosavljevic's view, the reply that the reasons for introducing the intervention measures are to be found in the fact that our government does not learn from its mistakes is an oversimplification. The causes are much more profound. After all, the efficiency of the Yugoslav economy has been on the decline since 1964. Since then, numerous changes to the system have been made, and a very broad repertoire of measures of current economic policy have been used. The realization of the

1965 economic reforms was waived under pressure of social difficulties. Full agreement was reached on the long-term stabilization program, but not on the implementation of its basic orientations.

When any government is confronted with an average monthly inflation rate above 10 percent, as was the case in the period between August and October last year, and it does not have in its hands effective economic levers, and material preconditions, above all in terms of the balance of payments, did not exist for opening things up to foreign competition, what other possibilities were there, Milosavljevic asked. Here he also raised the question as to why what has been agreed (on consumption, distribution, and such) is not implemented and why the legal system does not function better. This is something that cannot be a matter of an evaluation by each economic subject and each sociopolitical community.

If governments have come and gone and interventionism has intensified, while at the same time the economic crisis has continued to deepen, is this, then, not a case of the vital radical reconstruction of the Yugoslav economic system in accordance with the path established 3 decades ago in the LCY program on the bases of respect for economic legalities and the full autonomy and responsibility of economic subjects as well. Yesterday, Milosavljevic went on, the intervention measures were attacked and their demise was forecast, creating a climate for them to be violated, while today a price explosion starting on 15 May is announced so that someone at the beginning of the race does not lose precious time. Yesterday administrative regulations were attacked, and today the formation of prices in accordance with market conditions is attacked, the FEC President noted.

Along with the justified unfavorable assessments of our economic situation, significant breakthroughs by the Yugoslav economy on the world market are not being affirmed sufficiently. We do not stress this, Milosavljevic observed, in order to mark it down exclusively at the expense of current economic policy. It is vital to stress this as an illustration of our possibilities, although in manufacturing and especially in the services sector they have nowhere near been exploited. And there is no economic stability without our being involved far more broadly in the international division of labor.

Milosavljevic devoted special attention to the part of the report on the realization of the constitutional position and role of the FEC and stressed that over the last 2 years efforts have been made, in keeping with the Constitution and the law, for it to operate as the executive organ of the Yugoslav Assembly. Efforts have also been made for the constitutional provision about its responsibility to the Assembly for the situation in all fields of life, for the implementation of policy, and the implementation of federal law and other regulations of the SFRY Assembly, and for the setting of guidelines for and harmonization of the work of the federal administrative organs, to be realized. [passage omitted]

Having focused attention on the constitutional principle according to which only the SFRY Assembly can decide about the responsibility of the FEC and confidence in the FEC, Milosavljevich said that he did not state this by accident. After all, if the assembly of a republic says in its conclusions on a concrete issue, among other things, that the FEC bears responsibility for the mobilization of socioeconomic and political factors and must to this end submit to republican and provincial assemblies an assessment and take all responsibility, then, as Milosavljevich put it, the question must be raised of the relationship between such conclusions and the very clear provisions of Article 362 of the SFRY Constitution.

According to this article of the Constitution, members of the FEC and officials in the federal organs of the administration are responsible exclusively to the organs of the federation and in carrying out their functions they cannot accept the guidelines and orders of the organs and officials of other sociopolitical communities. This provision not only protects the integrity of individual FEC members, but above all it is a matter of the integrity of the government and other federal organs. If it did not, differing interests, which objectively exist, would block each activity of the federal organs and organizations in the performance of the functions of the federation laid down in the Constitution and the law, Milosavljevic said. He also noted that it is vital that there is further democratization and the elimination of differences accompanied by a democratic dialogue.

Repeating the vital need to do away with the inflationary method of doing business, he stressed that a program has been prepared in the FEC that is due to come into effect after the expiration of the intervention measures. Over the next few days it will be considered in cooperation with the republican and provincial executive councils, and it will probably be sent to the SFRY Assembly next week. An agreement with foreign creditors would smooth the way for and accelerate the abandonment of administrative controls in specific fields, including the sector of prices and imports.

Our orientation toward a market model of business operations cannot and should not, however, depend on the outcome of the negotiations with the IMF, because the problems of our economy can be resolved only within the country—by resolute changes that we decided on a significant time earlier. By the end of this month, the coordinating committee should send basic draft stances for the reform of the economic system and proposals for an addendum to the draft constitutional amendments to the commission. The idea is that after discussions at the sessions of the commission this document will be sent to the LCY conference in the middle of May, and proposals for changes and addenda to the draft

amendments will be sent to the constitutional commission of the Yugoslav Assembly. For its part it is expected that the conference will facilitate the clearing up of ideological stances and differences, something that was a vital precondition for all the changes.

The commission for reform will prepare proposals for the radical deregulation of economic life which will change both the role of the state and its organs. The proposals for changes in the organization of the federal administration are only the first step down this path and are designed to make it possible for these organs to be more qualified to prepare measures and policies and implement more effectively laws and other regulations. In conformity with the reorganization of the federal administration there will also be corresponding cadre changes in the FEC.

The foreign policy activity of the FEC has been based on the strategic orientation of our foreign policy and served to resolve the country's current problems, above all its economic ones, and the strengthening of the credibility of Yugoslavia as an economic and political partner in economic relations. Political and economic cooperation with many countries has been improved, though it is still less than what is possible. Particular stress should be placed on our initiative for and the success of the Ministeral Conference of the Balkan countries.

Significant attention has been devoted to the development of all-people's defense and the strengthening of the overall defensive power of the country. The crisis situation has favored the activity of the external and internal enemy and has had a most direct impact, and continues to have an impact, on the security of the country. The FEC will, in the framework of its authority and responsibility as laid down in the Constitution and the law, and in cooperation with other competent organs, take all measures to prevent hostile attacks on the Yugoslav People's Army, the aim of which is the undermining of the achievements of the revolution and the break-up of our socialist community. The activity of the internal and external enemy and criminal and other harmful activity has been successfully discovered and prevented, Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, concluded.

On the basis of the program on Kosovo, the FEC has prepared its operative program for implementing it. It has been established what the tasks are and who will carry them out. About 10 federal administrative organs are working on this. A good part of the work has already been established and other things are in the process of being established, FEC member Momcilo Vucinic said.

Zoran Miskovic expressed the 2 years of the work of the FEC in the language of numbers, which indicate that there have been sessions virtually day and night. Altogether 242 sessions were held with 5,348 points on the agenda. On the proposal of the FEC, 216 laws have been adopted in the SFRY Assembly. In the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, 83 laws have been adopted in accordance with regular procedure and 37 in accordance with the shortened procedure. However, in the Federal Chamber, 59 laws were adopted in accordance with regular procedure, ten in accordance with shortened procedure, and 27 regulations were adopted urgently. The FEC adopted somewhat more than 6,000 conclusions, 209 decrees, 270 decisions, and 752 solutions. About 400 delegate questions were addressed to it in the Assembly.

Replying to questions from journalists, which went beyond the context of today's topic, Milos Milosavljevic stressed that in the negotiations with the IMF, some further quantifications were opened up and these are being verified by both sides. He recalled that on the occasion of the previous program on the consolidation of the foreign debt significant export results were counted on but the delivery of goods to foreign countries increased in real terms only last year while inflation went up in leaps and bounds. Last year and the year before, rescheduled obligations also fell due for repayment. Instead of an inflow there was a large net outflow of capital which made the economic situation even more difficult.

Milosavljevic repeated that the freezing of personal incomes is not envisaged, which means that collectives with the appropriate level of income can increase them, taking account of accumulation and vice-versa. Efforts will be made not to allow earnings to decline any more in real terms. In the field of general and joint consumption the provisions contained in this year's resolution will be applied.

Slovene Journalists Reject Criticism

LD041814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 April (TANJUG)—Claims about objective or subjective counterrevolutionary, anticommunist activity of journalists in Slovenia and their ties with emigre forces, which have recently become increasingly frequent in some forums and in the public information media in certain areas of Yugoslavia, were categorically rejected today at an extraordinary session of the Administrative Committee of the Slovene Society of Journalists. Such theses were assessed as part of a campaign against the process of democratization not only in Slovenia but in all of Yugoslavia. Their aim is to divert attention from a series of essential socioeconomic problems of exceptional significance not only for Slovenia but for all of Yugoslavia.

Members of the Administrative Committee assessed that such attacks should not be understood as labelling all journalism in Slovenia or as a voice coming from all of Yugoslavia. It is obvious that this is a matter of stands by individual editorial boards and individuals from sociopolitical organizations also directed toward individual sources coming from certain positions and their authors.

In a comprehensive debate in which, at times, individuals expressed feelings of being greatly offended and equally surprised with assessments and writings about journalism in Slovenia, the participants unanimously rejected any possibility that the work of journalists in Slovenia is being carried out on behalf of anything alien and hostile to self-managing, socialist, nonaligned and federal Yugoslavia.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Administrative Committee members called on the mouthpieces of such highly discrediting assessments to publicly present proof of their claims. They called on the federal public prosecutor to explain the events and complications surrounding the issue of 'MLADINA' and 'TELEKS.' An initiative was sent to the Court of Honor of the Serbian Federation of Journalists to examine to what extent texts published in 'POLITIKA,' issue No 23 and 'BORBA' on 28 March, which presented writing in Slovenia in the darkest light, are in accordance with the code of journalists in Yugoslavia.

At this session of the Administrative Committee of the Slovene Society of Journalists, it was pointed out that the Slovene Society of Journalists favors further democratization of public life. The main condition for success in this is to consistently respect the ethics and morals of journalism and public communications, for which criteria should be sharpened. The participants spoke in favor of greater openness of the system of all people's defense and social selfprotection, and of all the entities in the Yugoslav People's Army.

Particular indignation was caused by the quotation of a statement by Jakov Blazevic alleging subversive activity and bribery of Yugoslav journalists and the public information media by the U.S. intelligence service CIA. The participants strongly demanded proof of such a grave claim.

Milan Meden, editor-in-chief of 'DNEVNIK' of Ljubljana, said the situation should not be elevated to a skirmish. According to him, this issue deserves to be viewed from the point of view of the problems of democratic openness in Yugoslavia in general. I am convinced that this is a matter directed against the entire process of democratization in the SFRY, which can only cause incalculable damage with long-term consequences. We must be aware that stubborn dwelling on peripheral questions will only take us back, Meden said.

The proposal that everything happening in relations between the activity of individual public information media in Slovenia and the response to it in the press and forums outside the republic should be put on the agenda of an extraordinary session of the Slovene Federation of Journalists was not endorsed.

Kosovo LC Assesses Emigration Situation

LD041906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 4 Apr 88

[Text] Pristina, 4 April (TANJUG)—Today the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee assessed that after the ninth session of the LCY CC, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins has declined somewhat, while their return, and in particular their interest in returning to Kosovo, has increased somewhat. However, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is still pronounced and, according to the assessment of the Provincial Committee Presidium, it essentially burdens the sociopolitical situation and intranational relations and objectively decreases the effects of the sociopolitical action for the stabilization of sociopolitical conditions in the province.

The Presidium of the Provincial Committee pointed out in a statement from the session that, apart from the obligations of all sociopolitical subjects in Kosovo, it is expected that all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina speed up implementing the tasks of the Yugoslav program on halting emigration and encouraging the return of those who wish to live in the province.

Kosovo Villagers Hold Protest Meeting

AU010731 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 31 Mar88

[Text] About 150 residents of the village of Plemetina near Pristina held a protest meeting this evening. The reason given for the meeting was policies in the province which most often have a detrimental effect on Serbs and Montenegrins.